Examples to potentially cull from. The first one is soil gas.

EPA Finalizes Plan to Address Contaminated Soil at Maywood Chemical Company Superfund Site in NJ

Release Date: 09/24/2014
Contact Information: Elias Rodriguez, (212) 637-3664, rodriguez.elias@epa.gov

(New York, N.Y.) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has finalized its plan to address chemically-contaminated soil at the Maywood Chemical Company Superfund site in Maywood, Lodi and Rochelle Park, New Jersey. Previous industrial activity at the site resulted in contamination of the soil and groundwater with volatile organic compounds, radioactive waste and heavy metals. Exposure to these pollutants can have serious health effects, and in some cases, increase the risk of cancer. The EPA is requiring a combination of removing and treating contaminated soil.

"By getting at the source, this cleanup will address the contaminated soil and reduce the risk posed by the toxic contamination to people's health and the environment," said EPA Regional Administrator Judith A. Enck.

The EPA held a public meeting on September 9, 2013 in Maywood to explain the plan. The EPA received public comments for 103 days and considered public input before finalizing the plan.

Operations at the former Maywood Chemical Works began in 1895 and from 1916 to 1955 included thorium processing, which produced radioactive waste. Other manufacturing activities generated various types of chemical and radiological wastes. These waste materials were used as fill on the former Maywood Chemical Works property and at nearby properties. The site is being addressed jointly by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Stepan Company, which currently owns and operates a manufacturing facility at the site. The EPA is overseeing the work.

Because of the nature and complexity of the contamination at the site, the cleanup work

was divided into several phases. Under previous cleanup plans, the Army Corps of Engineers is addressing radioactive contamination on more than 88 parcels and radioactive and chemical contamination on an 11-acre government-owned parcel at the site. To date, more than 575,000 cubic yards of radioactively-contaminated material has been removed from the site. Over 60 residential properties, 20 commercial properties, three parks and a local fire station have been cleaned up. Radiological soil cleanup work is ongoing at several commercial properties.

Stepan Company has been identified as potentially responsible for non-radiological chemical contamination in both soil and groundwater on the former Maywood Chemical Works properties. The EPA will require seek to have the company do the work laid out in EPA's cleanup plan to address soil that is considered a risk to people either through direct contact or a source of groundwater contamination at the site.

Under the EPA's direction, contaminated soil will be dug up and disposed of at facilities authorized to receive the waste. Buried containers will be removed. Excavated areas will then be filled with clean soil and restored. In one of the contaminated areas, the EPA is requiring the removal of harmful chemicals from the soil by extracting them in vapor form with a vacuum and then filtering the vapors through carbon filters to remove contaminants. The EPA will first oversee a study to confirm that this treatment is effective. Two small areas of wetlands with a total area of one and a half acres will be drained to remove the contaminated soil. The water will be pumped from the sediment and treated before being discharged. The wetland areas will be restored with vegetation and soil having properties similar to the existing wetlands.

In some areas where contamination remains in place, the EPA will prohibit activities that could disturb the site and allow potential exposure to the contamination in the future. The EPA is requiring periodic review and evaluation of the work to verify that the actions taken continue to protect people's health and the environment.

The Superfund program operates on the principle that polluters should pay for the

cleanups, rather than passing the costs to taxpayers. In this instance, the site is partially being addressed by the federal government under a program to clean up radioactive contamination at specific sites across the country, called Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program. A portion of the site, which is the subject of this EPA record of decision, is being addressed by the Stepan Company.

The record of decision detailing this remedy at the site is available at the Maywood Chemical Company Superfund site, please visit:
[HYPERLINK "http://epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/maywood"].

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14-108

EPA Secures $5.6 Million Worth of Cleanup for Shieldalloy Superfund Site in Newfield and Vineland, N.J.

11/16/2016

(New York, N.Y. – Nov. 16, 2016) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today announced a $5.6 million legal agreement with Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation to perform a cleanup of the contaminated soil, sediment, surface water and a modified cleanup measure for the groundwater at the Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp. Superfund site in Newfield and Vineland, N.J. Exposure to contaminants at the site, such as hexavalent chromium and volatile organic compounds, can have serious health impacts, including nervous system damage and cancer. The EPA will oversee the cleanup work. Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation will also pay for the EPA's oversight costs.

"Unfortunately this property is contaminated with toxic chemicals that can damage people's health and the environment. This agreement is an important step in getting this site cleaned up. It is an example of how Superfund is designed to work – those

responsible for the contamination pay for the work, not the taxpayers," said Judith A. Enck, EPA Regional Administrator.

The EPA is requiring a combination of cleanup measures at portions of the site including capping of the soil, excavating and removing contaminated sediment and prohibiting future residential use of the facility.

To address groundwater, the EPA cleanup plan also requires the use of non-hazardous additives to treat the groundwater and break down the contaminants, which will allow the contaminants to naturally decline. Groundwater will be monitored throughout this process.

To address contaminated soil, the EPA is requiring that a one to two-foot cap be placed over the soil in a 1.3-acre area of the facility to reduce potential exposure to soil contaminated with vanadium. The EPA is restricting future construction on the site to commercial use. The EPA's plan requires the company to sample a local stream, the Hudson Branch and remove 9,800 cubic yards of sediment that is contaminated with heavy metals from the stream bottom. Additional sampling of the contamination in the Hudson Branch will be conducted.

The EPA's plan requires that the Hudson Branch be restored after the excavation and that the water be monitored until water quality standards are met. The EPA will conduct a review every five years to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup.

Groundwater at the site is contaminated with hexavalent chromium and volatile organic compounds from ore and metal processing that took place at the site from 1955 to 2006. The groundwater at this site doesn't present a direct threat because wells in the area are not used for drinking water since residents have been connected to a clean municipal water source.

The groundwater portion of the cleanup plan at the site builds on a New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 1996 cleanup plan, which included a system of pumps to bring the polluted groundwater to the surface where it could be treated. After years of successful operation of the pump and treat system, concentrations of contaminants began to level off rather than continue to decrease at an acceptable rate.

In an effort to help the groundwater concentrations continue to decrease at an acceptable rate, the EPA oversaw a study, conducted from 2010 to 2014, using additives to reduce contamination levels. Data collected indicate that contaminants would be effectively reduced through a combination of natural processes and adding non-hazardous additives to the groundwater. Therefore, the EPA concluded that the pump and treat system is no longer necessary.

The EPA's cleanup addresses portions of the Shieldalloy site that are distinct from radioactive contamination and perchlorate contamination at the site. The slag piles and radioactive waste generated by the facility at the site are not part of the federal Superfund cleanup plan and were being addressed by New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. However, in accordance with a federal court ruling in 2014, SMC is now being regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Environmental Radiation. A draft decommissioning plan was submitted by Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation in 2015.

The site is also contaminated with perchlorate. Perchlorate was used to produce rocket fuel, fireworks, flares and explosives. Under a legal agreement between EPA and Shieldalloy perchlorate contamination will be addressed in a separate phase of the cleanup. A study of the nature and extent of the perchlorate is ongoing.

The Superfund program operates on the principle that polluters should pay for the cleanups, rather than passing the costs to taxpayers. The EPA searches for parties legally responsible for the contamination at sites and it holds those parties accountable for the costs of cleanups. The cleanup of the Shieldalloy site is being conducted and paid for by the owner of the site, Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation, with oversight by the EPA.

The EPA held public meetings in Newfield, N.J. on July 9, 2014 and August 12, 2015 and received comment before finalizing the groundwater cleanup plan and the soil, sediment and surface water cleanup plan.

The public is encouraged to submit written comments on this proposed settlement within 30 days of publication of a notice in the Federal Register. Once it is published, a copy of the Federal Register notice with instructions about how to comment can be found at [HYPERLINK "https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees"]. The settlement requires approval by the United States District Court before becoming final.

To view the EPA's web site for the Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp. site, please visit: [HYPERLINK "https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/shieldalloy"]

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16-116

EPA Proposes to Excavate More Soil at the former Li Tungsten Property

Public Meeting to Discuss Plan on June 13 in Glen Cove, N.Y.
06/01/2016

Contact: Elias Rodriguez, (212) 637-3664, [HYPERLINK "mailto:rodriguez.elias@epa.gov"]

(New York, N.Y. – June 1, 2016) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has proposed a plan to do some additional excavation of contaminated soil in some areas of the former Li Tungsten Property in Glen Cove, N.Y. Soil at the site is contaminated with heavy metals including arsenic and lead, which can harm people's health.
The EPA plan includes removing and disposing of arsenic and lead-contaminated soil from portions of the site and backfilling the area with clean soil or provide covering. The soil would be dug up and disposed of at facilities licensed to handle the waste. In total, approximately 7,000 to 8,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be removed.
"By removing soil that is contaminated with arsenic and lead, our cleanup plan will help protect people's health and the environment," said Judith A. Enck, Regional

Administrator. “By cleaning up the Li Tungsten site and giving support through the brownfields program, the EPA is helping Glen Cove turn a blighted industrial area into an asset for the community.”

The EPA will hold a public meeting on June 13, 2016 to explain the proposed plan and is encouraging public comments. The meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. at the Robert Finley Middle School Wunsch Center, One Forest Avenue, Glen Cove, N.Y. Public comments will be accepted until July 1.

The proposed plan requires continued restrictions on how the site can be used in the future to ensure that activities at the site do not interfere with the cleanup. Sampling and further studies will be conducted to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. The EPA will conduct a review within five years to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup.

The proposed Li Tungsten Superfund site soil cleanup announced today builds on the previous work. The Li Tungsten site included an inactive tungsten processing facility on 26 acres of land, as well as portions of a nearby area known as the Captain's Cove property where the tungsten facility operators disposed of waste tungsten material.

The EPA previously excavated about 120,000 cubic yards of contaminated waste, some of it radioactive, from Captain’s Cove and stored it on the property. The EPA removed the contents of approximately 270 chemical storage tanks and demolished two unstable buildings from the former Li Tungsten facility property. The EPA’s long-term cleanup included excavating and segregating ore residuals, soils and sediments contaminated with heavy metals and radionuclides, and disposing of this material out of the area. The EPA also required that pieces of radioactive slag in nearby Glen Cove Creek be removed.

The EPA is also announcing a change in the future land use for a portion of the site due to a change in the cleanup levels for contaminated soil at a portion of the site, which was based on updated sampling. The modified cleanup levels remain protective of public health. The city of Glen Cove is implementing its 1998 Glen Cove Creek Revitalization Plan involving more than 200 acres surrounding Glen Cove Creek. The project has been designated as an EPA Showcase Brownfields redevelopment project. The Revitalization Plan projected the future use of the area as a mixed use commercial

and residential redevelopment, featuring shops, restaurants, parking facilities and other amenities.

The Superfund program operates on the principle that polluters should pay for the cleanups, rather than passing the costs to taxpayers. The EPA searches for parties legally responsible for the contamination at sites that are placed on the Superfund list and it seeks to hold those parties accountable for the costs of investigations and cleanups.

Written comments may be mailed or emailed to:

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To view the proposed plan, visit: [HYPERLINK "https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/02/395891"]

To view the records associated with this Superfund site, visit: [HYPERLINK "https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/02/AR123"]

For more information on the Li Tungsten Superfund site, go to: [HYPERLINK "https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0202972"]

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16-042

[HYPERLINK "https://archive.epa.gov/epa/newsreleases/epa-proposes-excavate-more-soil-former-li-tungsten-property.html"]

EPA Finalizes Plan to Clean Up Contaminated Ground Water at Tri-Cities Barrel Superfund Site in Broome County, N.Y.

Release Date: 10/20/2011

Contact Information: Elias Rodriguez, (212) 637-3664, rodriguez.elias@epa.gov

(New York, N.Y.) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will clean up contaminated ground water at the Tri-Cities Barrel Superfund site in Fenton, N.Y. using a variety of natural processes. The ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, which can cause serious damage to people's health and the environment. EPA originally planned to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. Data collected since the original cleanup plan was selected, however, indicate that natural processes are effectively reducing the levels of contaminants and that treatment of the ground water is not needed. EPA is requiring periodic collection and analysis of ground water samples to verify that the level and extent of contaminants are declining and that people's health and the environment are protected. In August 2011, EPA held a public meeting and encouraged the public to provide input on this and two other cleanup options considered by the Agency.

The Tri-Cities Barrel Superfund site is a 14.9-acre former barrel and drum reclamation facility. During the reconditioning process, drums and barrels were cleaned and reconditioned using a variety of chemicals. Between 1960 and 1980, liquid waste from the process was discharged into a series of unlined lagoons on the site. Under EPA's oversight, parties potentially responsible for the contamination at the site removed over 350 drums, as well as all containers, tanks, process equipment and buildings and cleaned up the lagoons. All of the equipment that was used while the drum reconditioning business was still in operation was decontaminated, all structures located on-site were demolished, and the debris was disposed of off-site.

In 2000, EPA selected a cleanup plan for the site that included excavating and disposing of the contaminated soil and sediment off-site and extracting and treating the ground water to remove contaminants. The cleanup of the soil and sediment was completed in 2003. The plan released in 2000 came from evaluating three alternatives to address the site-wide ground water contamination: taking no action, an option that

must be considered under the Superfund law, extracting and treating ground water, and letting the contaminants naturally break down while regularly monitoring the site. At the time that the remedy was selected, sufficient data did not exist to demonstrate that natural breakdown of contamination was occurring at the site. Ground water extraction and treatment was selected as the most appropriate cleanup alternative. Since the remedy was selected, monitoring has shown that natural processes are effectively reducing contaminant levels in the ground water.

For more information on the Tri-Cities Barrel Superfund site, visit [HYPERLINK "https://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/tricities/index.html"].

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[HYPERLINK "https://archive.epa.gov/epapages/newsroom_archive/newsreleases/5132a990c186059e8525792f00596107.html"]

EPA Finalizes Plan for Crown Vantage Landfill Superfund Site in Alexandria Township, New Jersey

Release Date: 10/13/2011
Contact Information: Elias Rodriguez, 212-637-3664, rodriguez.elias@epa.gov

(New York, N.Y.) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has finalized a plan to ensure that existing measures and new restrictions at the Crown Vantage Landfill Superfund site in Alexandria Township, New Jersey will continue to protect people's health and the environment at this closed landfill. The landfill is contaminated with semi-volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other pollutants that can seriously impact people's health. The landfill is 10 acres and a small portion sits on

the eastern bank of the Delaware River. EPA announced the final plan for the site in July 2011 and encouraged members of the public to submit comments during a 30-day public comment period.

The final EPA plan will ensure that the remaining pollutants at the site are contained by an existing forested cover and a wall that stabilizes the section of the landfill along the Delaware River. The plan also requires new deed restrictions that will prevent activities that could disturb the site and prohibit any future on-site construction. Long-term monitoring will ensure that the cover and stabilization wall continue to prevent direct contact with underlying waste and protect against erosion.

"Landfills often leave a legacy of pollution that must be controlled long after they stop accepting waste," said EPA Regional Administrator Judith A. Enck. "At Crown Vantage, EPA removed several thousand drums of hazardous waste, covered the landfill and shored up the banks to protect people's health and the environment. After seeking public input from the public, the agency is now putting long-term controls in place to ensure that the cleanup continues to be protective."

Semi-volatile organic compounds can evaporate into the air and potentially impact people's health. The extent and nature of the health impacts depend on many factors, including the level and length of exposure. PCBs are suspected of causing cancer in people.

EPA has completed most of the cleanup work at the Crown Vantage site. Approximately 2,450 drums and waste were removed from the landfill, and the area was filled with clean material. A wall that stabilizes the landfill and prevents materials from reaching the Delaware River was constructed and fencing and signs were installed to keep trespassers from disturbing the surface of the site.

Crown Vantage was used as a landfill from the 1930s and until the early 1970s. The landfill reportedly was utilized for the disposal of waste by the adjacent Curtis Specialty

Papers mill, as well as by other nearby Riegel Paper Company facilities.

The EPA has a webpage on the site at: [HYPERLINK "https://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/crownvantage"].

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